[illegible] of the Province. From the great extension of [illegible] Districts, and the increase of population in different Districts, the Courts of Original Jurisdiction have become inaccessible to the inhabitants at a distance from them, otherwise than at a ruinous expense, involving in many cases a denial or failure of Justice; whilst the Court of Appeals, from its peculiar constitution, is unfit for the exercise of the powers with which it is intrusted. That a system of such vital importance to the public welfare, and yet so injuriously defective and inadequate, should have continued without alteration or improvement, is among the striking evidences of the imperfect exercise of powers entrusted to the Provincial Legislature.

In every well regulated Government it is essential that the Executive authority should be aided by the advice of able and well informed individuals, acting together and in a body, by which sound discretion, uniformity, consistency and system are imparted to its measures. Among Colonial Governments which are generally administered by persons labouring under the disadvantage of a deficiency of local information, assistance of this nature is indispensable for the attainment of the ends of good Government. This Body of advisers ought to be found in the Executive Council of the Province; but its Members are too few in number, and its composition too defective to answer the purposes of its institution.

Whilst the greatest importance ought to be attached to the selection of fit persons for Seats in the Legislative Council, it is indispensably necessary for the stability of the Government as now constituted, and for the security of His Majesty's Subjects within the Province, that the power of appointing Members to that Branch of the Legislature should continue to reside exclusively in the Crown, but subject to such regulations as may be deemed proper for ensuring the appointment of fully qualified persons.

Under the foregoing view of the political state of the Province, the object of the Constitutional Association of Quebec will be,

By Constitutional means,—

1st. To obtain for persons of British and Irish origin, and others His Majesty's subjects labouring under the same privation of common rights, a fair and reasonable proportion of the Representation in the Provincial Assembly.

2d. To obtain such reform in the system of Judicature and the Administration of Justice, as may adapt them to the present state of the Province.

3d. To obtain such a composition of the Executive Council, as may impart to it the efficiency and weight which it ought to possess.

4th. To resist any appointment of Members of the Legislative Council otherwise than by the Crown, but subject to such regulations as may ensure the appointment of fit persons.

5th. To use every effort to maintain the connexion of this Colony with the Parent State, and a just subordination to its authority.

6th. To assist in preserving and maintaining peace and good order throughout the Province, and ensuring the equal rights of His Majesty's subjects of all classes.

Now, We, whose names are undersigned, taking the premises into our serious consideration, do hereby form ourselves into a Constitutional Association for the purposes stated in the foregoing Declaration, and for mutual support in the discharge of the duties of our allegiance to His Majesty, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province, dependant on and belonging to the said Kingdom.

Declaring that we wish for no preferences or advantages over our fellow subjects of whatever national origin, nor for any infringement of the rights, laws, institutions, privileges and immunities, civil or religious, in which those of French origin may be peculiarly interested, and to which they are entitled, or which they enjoy under the British Government, and the established Constitution; desiring merely for ourselves the enjoyment of equal rights with our fellow subjects, and that permanent peace, security and freedom for our persons, opinions, property and industry, which are the common rights of British Subjects.

And in furtherance of the purposes aforesaid, to the utmost of our power, we hereby pledge ourselves to each other and to our fellow subjects throughout the empire.

Quebec, December, 1834.

After the declaration had been concurred in, Mr. Young said that he would submit a motion to the meeting. It has been sedulously asserted throughout the Province that the members of this Association wish to oppress the Canadians and support abuses. The only contradiction required to this is the Declaration, and he would therefore move to resolve (seconded by Mr. M'Leod) that the Declaration now agreed to by this meeting be printed in the newspapers published at Quebec, Montreal and Sherbrooke. That copies thereof be distributed throughout the Province, and transmitted to Upper Canada and the other British North American Colonies. That copies be also forwarded to such public characters and bodies as may be deemed expedient in Great Britain and Ireland. To the Boards of Trade in the cities and towns of the United Kingdom having connexion in trade with this province; to the Committee at Lloyds'; the North and South American Association, and to all merchants and others residing in Great Britain and Ireland, who have any interest in the peace, welfare and good government of the Canadas.

SUMMARY.

Lord Althorp's labour as Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The Noble Lord took office in October, 1830, with an estimated surplus of revenue of £397,000, but an actual deficiency to nearly that amount. In the March following, however, he took off—

	The duty on Coals,	£830,000
	Candles,	485,000
	Printed Calicoes,	600,000
In 1832 —	Hemp,	100,000
	Sundries in Customs,	125,000
In 1833 —	Tiles,	37,000
	Sea Policies,	100,000
	Advertisements,	75,000
	Assessed Taxes,	244,000
	Raw Cotton,	300,000
	Soap,	593,000
In 1824 —	Fruits, Oils, &c.	300,000
	House Tax,	1,200,000
	Amt. of taxes and duties repealed,	£4,689,000
	The total revenue in 1831 was	46,424,440
	Deduct the taxes repealed as above,	4,689,000
	This would leave, if the produce of the different taxes were in 1833 the same as in 1831,	41,735,440
	But the actual revenue of 1833 was	46,170,600

Which is nearly equal to the amount before the above taxes were repealed; and the revenue of 1834 will fall little, if any thing, short of that of 1832. We must also take into account that the expenditure, when Lord Althorp took office, notwithstanding great reductions made by the Duke of Wellington, amounted to £47,142,943 in the year ending Jan. 5, 1831 and 44,758,242 - - - - - 1834

£2,384,701 saving per annum.

We have heard, to our great regret, that on Monday last, in the University of Oxford, it was determined by the heads of colleges and halls, at their weekly meeting, to propose in convocation a repeal of the University statute requiring every member above 16 years of age to signify by subscription his assent to the 39 articles. We conclude, but do not know for certain, that some vague declaration of conformity is to be substituted for this subscription.—*Standard.*—[We need hardly say that we do not sympathise with the regret expressed by our contemporary; on the contrary, we anticipate much benefit from this relaxation of a custom which appears to us calculated to harden the young conscience by making a solemn ceremony a matter of form.—*Times.*

London and its Districts.—Messrs. Wood, Grote, Crawford, Clay, Lushington, Hawes, Tennyson, W. Brougham, Humphrey, and Duncombe. Members of Parliament for the Metropolitan districts, have published a long address to their constituents on the state of public affairs. It has put an end to all hopes of gaining converts to the Government of the Duke of Wellington in that quarter. They state, that should a new election be ordered, "a Parliament will be chosen such as no Anti-Reforming Ministry will be able to encounter." Copies of the address were sent to Sir F. Burdett, Sir W. Horne, and Mr. Byng.—Colonel Evans declined being a party to the address, but has given his opinions to the electors of Westminster in a separate letter. He hopes that the Durham, Ellice, and Abercromby section of the Whigs "will be replaced in a more just and consistent Government than some few members of the last would permit it to be."—Mr. Hume returned from the Continent on Thursday, and yesterday put forth an address to the electors of Middlesex. Mr. Hume concurs with the majority of the Metropolitan Members in calling upon the Reformers to sink minor differences, and to unite in strenuous opposition to the Tories.

Last Sunday the Rev. S. Langston preached a funeral sermon in St. George's church, on occasion of the death (on the 16th ult.) of the Rev. John Scott, of Hull. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, the celebrated commentator on the Bible, between whom and the family of the present Minister of St. George's, it seems there was considerable Christian intimacy—the mother of Mr. Langston, having been brought up under the care of the venerable author of the "Force of Truth," whose household, according to the testimony of the preacher, exhibited as bright an example of domestic godliness, as almost it is possible to conceive of in this world. The Rev. Gentleman, who, in paying this tribute to the memory of one "whose praise is in all the churches," recalled the picture of family religion which he witnessed in the house of the aged Rector of Aston Sandford, when he last visited him 15 years ago. He likewise stated that the universally respected clergyman of Hull, whose death was the occasion of this discourse, had left a family of ten children all walking in the ways of righteousness—the eldest of whom succeeds him in the church of St. Mary, Hull.

On Thursday a party of nine agricultural labourers, chiefly ploughmen, together with the wife of one of them, embarked on board the *Ellen*, Capt. Brown, at Cowes, for *Jamaica*, to settle in the employ of the Duke of Buckingham on his estates in that island—This measure is rendered necessary by the Emancipation Act; the opinion of those well acquainted with West Indian affairs inducing them to consider a general introduction of the plough requisite on estates which have heretofore been cultivated with the spade and pickhoe; it is too apparent from the change lately effected in the state of the slaves, that little or no work will be obtained from them, Nothing can exceed the kind attentions of the duke and duchess in the arrangements made to secure the comforts of the labourers on their passage, as well as for their accommodation and welfare on their arrival at Jamaica. We understand that another party is soon to follow them.—*Standard.*

Her Highness the Begum Sumroo, at Meerut, in India, has recently given 150,000 rupees (£15,000) in trust to the Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta, for Missionary and charitable purposes.

Trade with China.—We understand that there is at present a great demand for cotton yarn in China; in consequence of which, the demand at Manchester for the above market is very great, and there has been more shipped within the last twelve months, than was sent by the East India company under their charter, for the last ten years, which is chiefly for the supply of the inhabitants to make their own calicoes.

Battle of Trafalgar.—Of the 20,000 brave tars who fought at Trafalgar twenty nine years ago, it is calculated that not more than 500 now survive.

The Earl of Durham first entered Parliament in the year 1814, at the age of 22, so that he is now in his 42d year.

Sugar.—In three departments of France there are now nearly 300 sugar establishments at work. In 1828 there were only 58 establishments throughout all France: in six years, therefore, they have quintupled. It is this rapid progression which induced the French Minister of Commerce, in the latter part of the year 1832, to reflect, "whether the time had not come for making the domestic sugars bear a part of the burthen before laid exclusively upon the exotic ones." A prodigious discovery has been made with regard to the capabilities of the beet root, a scientific individual having obtained satisfactory evidence of his ability to make the root yield ten per cent. where it was before only capable of producing five!—*Nicholson's Gazette.*

From Munich we learn that the Pope has, in accordance with a request from the Catholic Prelates and Clergy of Bavaria, acceded to a proposition allowing the Priests of the Catholic church to celebrate mixed marriages (i. e. of Catholics with persons of other religious persuasions) even when it is not stipulated that the children of such marriages shall be educated in the Catholic religion. This is not the only instance we have recently had to record of the tendency in the councils of the Vatican to accommodate the doctrinal observances of the Roman Catholic church to the liberality of the day.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Letter from an Officer in the U. S. Navy to his friend in the City of Washington.

U. S. Schooner Shark,
Mahon, 21st October, 1834.

My Dear Sir:—Within the last two years I have been quite a traveller; our cruising has been active and extensive. Besides visiting the Spanish, French and Italian Coasts, we have penetrated various parts of Africa and Asia.

The ruins of the ancient city of Alexandria are truly magnificent relics; but like Babylon whose grandeur she once rivalled, few vestiges now remain. Beyond the precincts of the modern Town, however, there are interesting fragments of ancient Greek and Roman edifices still visible above the sand. Entire columns of pink-colored granite, overthrown by the touch of time or the vandal hand of the antiquary; broken architraves, pediments and capitals, half buried in the earth, such as the Pasha's destructive spirit of enterprize may have spared, still serve to call up sublime associations of the past.

If Mohammed Ali had an Engineer of taste and judgment to supervise his vast internal improvements, these sacred memorials of a glorious age, might long be preserved for the satisfaction and improvement of man. But his workmen are reckless in their operations, and splendid houses and humble hovels now cover a portion of the ruins of Alexandria; the former of the finest Turkish architecture, are usually surrounded by a grove of the lofty date tree. Nothing can surpass the beauty of these groves when loaded with fruit.

Among the most magnificent objects of antiquity that arrest the attention of the traveller in this region, Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Baths, and her Needles are the most conspicuous. For whom, and by whom the pillar of Cleopatra's lover was erected, is involved in utter obscurity. The Needles are two beautiful rose colored obelisks of the finest granite, supposed to have been erected to ornament the palace of the Egyptian Kings; one is yet standing on its ancient base, the other is prostrated in the sand. Cleopatra's Baths are three chambers, ten or eleven feet long, and eight or nine broad, excavated in a solid rock upon the shore. The sea flows into them through narrow gorges, the only entrance to these curious apartments. I believe, however, that it will hardly be contended that the distinguished consort of Ptolomy Dyonisius ever laved her lovely form in these marine caves. They are supposed to have been appropriated to much baser uses.

Modern Alexandria, and indeed all the cities of the east, have lost much of their oriental interest. The influx of Europeans has not only divested them of that air of romance, by which they were once characterised; but has in a great degree changed the character and costume of the people. The ordinary stranger is no longer an object of scrutiny and wonder among them, and he now travels unguarded in safety.

The Great Canal connecting this city with the Capital of the Empire, is an improvement of the first importance to the power and prosperity of the country. The trade and commerce between the two cities, pass principally through this channel; and boats bearing merchandise, &c. are drawn by men in collars, and not by horses or mules, as on the Clinton Canal.

To the Traveller there are presented three routes to Grand Cairo—the canal, the over-ruled route, and the Nile! The commodore chose the latter, and, with a large party of officers, we ascended the river in three small sail boats; with a free fair wind from the north, we were three days stemming the current to Cairo. Although more turbid than the Mississippi, the Nile is a noble river, and may, with propriety be deemed the heart's blood of Egypt. Our passage was in July, about six weeks before its annual inundation, an event looked for with the deepest solicitude by all the inhabitants on its borders.

As our visit was expected by the high authorities of Cairo, it partook of a public character, and we were received with all the pomp and magnificence of the east. At the place of debarkation, horses from the Pasha's stud, gorgeously caparisoned, and with attendant grooms, were in waiting for us, who, to the number of thirty, with nearly as many of the Pasha's officers, our Consul and his dragoman, made an imposing cavalcade to the residence of the Consul, in the centre of the city; a distance of two or three miles.

Mr. Gliddin, our representative at this metropolis of mosques and mausoleums, is an open hearted Englishman, of fine talents and address, whose courtesy and generous hospitality justly distinguished him above all his corps. His principal dragoman, a native of Damascus, is also a gentleman of wealth and respectability, and entertained us at his palace of a house, with peculiar grace and satisfaction. Indeed our country is fortunately represented both at Cairo and at Alexandria.

To show how little we were known or appreciated at the Egyptian capital, Mr. Gliddin informed us, that about two years since, when he placed the American coat-of-arms over the entrance of his house, the common enquiry was, "what coat-of-arms is that? Is there be a nation to which it belongs it must be very obscure, and destitute of a naval power."

So large a company of Frank officers had never before visited, *in a friendly way*, the capital of the Empire; and being attached to the Navy of the United States, a nation comparatively unknown to them, you may well conclude we moved the special wonder of the natives. They gathered around in such multitudes, that the local functionaries who preceded us, found some difficulty in dispersing them.

As American naval officers, the first who had penetrated to the borders of the Desert, we were received by the Pasha with marks of peculiar consideration and kindness. On two occasions we smoked the pipe and sipped coffee with him at the palace, and he expressed unusual solicitude to know what he could do to add to the pleasure of our visit.—During our sojourn of eight or nine days at Cairo, his horses, with certain officers of a rank highly complimentary, were every morning before breakfast, waiting for us in the court yard of the Consul. We availed ourselves of these facilities to visit every object of interest, even to the distance of the ruins of Memphis.

One night we encamped on the sands of the desert, beneath the spacious tent of the Pasha, and on a certain occasion partook of refreshments on the time-worn summit of old Cheops.

Among the principal pyramids of Egypt, which are twelve or fifteen miles from Cairo, that of Cheops stands pre-eminent. It is the largest and the only one to which the entrance has been discovered. We ascended it by the aid of our attendants without much difficulty. The external surface presenting a flight of steps formed of huge blocks of fine white freestone, of which the monument is entirely composed; we required an occasional rest to render our ascent easy and agreeable. Its height is about five hundred feet, and thirty feet square at the top, where there are several disjointed blocks of stone the same dimensions as of those at the base. The pyramids are all erected on foundations of rock, and rest on the bosom of the desert.

From the summit of Cheops the eye overlooks, at a glance, a scene of vast and various grandeur: to the west an unbounded ocean of wilderness, with its mountainous waves of sand, stretching away to the verge of the horizon, first attracts the attention. Then at the south, in irregular groups, the pyramids, like giants of the waste, lift up their towering heads along the measureless confines of the desert; and turning to the east the eye revels over the broad and beautiful savannas of the Nile, whose flushing current, like the spirit of all good, pours out its mysterious libations to a smiling and grateful land. It is almost the only water known to Egypt, and those who live on the borders of the valley, a distance of four or five miles from the river, fully appreciate its value. I myself know the luxury of a draught of this water on the top of old Cheops the 25th of July, 1834.

As in all Turkish cities, the population of Grand Cairo is somewhat uncertain; it is estimated, however, at 250,000. It is in all respects worthy of being the metropolis of Egypt. It is an epitome of all the magnificence and peculiarity of the East. Surrounded by groves and gardens, its thousand domes, minarets and mosques, seem resting on a field of living verdure; while, between the city and the desert, an everlasting barrier of rock protects them from its desolating blasts. The citadel, the gates, the walls, and the battlements; the Nile glittering in the evening sun, and the melancholy, yet splendid depositories of the royal dead, all conspire to render Cairo the pride of the Empire. The cemeteries of the caliphs, and the site of Heliopolis are on the right of the city; on the left, the extensive plain, where now no relic of their pride remains, once stood Thebes and Memphis, in all their glory. Here, too, amidst a dazzling exterior and becoming address, you may trace among its inhabitants, the worst principles of our nature. Vice is constantly sacrificing to hypocrisy; and while the fruits and flowers are lavishing their perfumes on the air, the reptile and the worm are rioting upon the leaves.

Though there are many public squares, surrounded by magnificent palaces and public fountains, yet for the most part the streets of Cairo are as narrow and irregular as can be well imagined. The houses however, are of a light airy structure, and ornamented with an upper projecting balcony, curiously wrought after the manner of wicker work. In these cool retreats the ladies ensconce themselves, invisible from without, but observing all that passes. Many of the streets are so narrow and overarched by these verandahs, that the passenger is excluded from the light of Heaven, and experience in a measure the sense of confinement that is felt in treading the alleys of Philadelphia and New-York. There are avenues however, in which we rode two or three abreast, and through one of these we were conducted to the sumptuous palaces and gardens of the Pasha, and to those of his son, and his ministers of state.

Every thing within the dominions of the Pasha belongs to him, and if he exact it, the entire product of the country may be commanded by him, at his own price. He frequently makes requisitions on the farmer for a certain quantity of wheat, cotton, and Indian corn, deposites it in granaries, and sells it to the merchants for exportation.

From the effect of the climate, natural indolence, and a doubtful assurance of a full enjoyment of the proceeds of their labor, the common people of the country live in a state of poverty and wretchedness, which I had hardly supposed any of our species were condemned to. Their food is chiefly a course bread, with a portion of vegetables or fruit. They have an unhealthy aspect generally, and the helpless children are truly miserable objects. The inhabitants of this caste usually cluster in small villages, and almost destitute of clothing, lounge upon the ground, and actually crawl into the low, narrow entrances of their mud huts, strewed with common litter.

I had heard of "kissing the rod," but probably should never have witnessed the degrading ceremonial, had I not travelled in Egypt. Two or three of the Consul's Janizaries, (called Cravasses since the suppression of the corps,) accompanied us from Alexandria. These are soldiers of the Pasha, selected for good character, &c. and assigned to the service of the consuls, who pay them a trifling stipend. They are well dressed, carry a sword, and wear a badge or insignia of office. When on shore, they wear a thong or cow-hide suspended from the wrist, to be applied in their discretion, as occasion may require, and are emphatically the terror of the natives. In one instance, I saw the Governor, or principal man of a village, literally "kiss the rod." My heart revolted at the ignominy, and I thought of "my own—my native land."

The wheat and cattle of this country are not surpassed by any in the world. The larger oxen, blindfolded, are mostly employed in raising water from the Nile, by means of a simple engine constructed of two wheels, to one of which, buckets are attached that empty themselves into troughs, and the water is thus conducted in small streams over the neighboring fields. The rich soil, the accumulated deposite of the Nile, is of a composition to retain the water for a long time, and the crops are consequently very abundant on the borders of the river.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, January 20, 1835.

Our London advices, (*via* New-York,) are only one day later than last week, and contain nothing of importance. Sir Robert Peel had arrived in London, and was fully expected by all parties immediately to assume the reins of government.—The British papers are filled with accounts of political meetings in every part of the country, of all parties; the Tories, for the purpose of getting up congratulatory addresses to His Majesty on the recent changes in his ministry, and applications for the re-establishment of their own party; and the Whigs and Radicals, *in combination*, for the diametrically opposite ends—viz. the strongest deprecations on the removal of the Whigs from office, and the most energetic remonstrances against the admission to power of their Conservative opponents. The most violent of the Radicals emphatically express their utter impossibility of confidence in any declarations or professions made by the Conservatives, and affect to believe that among that party sincerity and truth can have no possible habitation, but that all their promises of liberal principles and practice are mere lures to secure their return to office and power.—For ourselves, we cannot join in this deprecatory and prejudicial cry. We thoroughly detested the unyielding and determined adherence to corruption, extravagance and abuse of the old Tory administrations, and we, therefore, in common with all lovers of improvement, joyfully hailed the accession of the Whigs; and, as long as that party contented themselves with consistently projecting and following up prudent and salutary reforms, we cordially approved their conduct. But when, driven to desperation by the unmanageable clamours of the ignorant and factious mobs to whom they had themselves imprudently given a dangerous licence and influence, and impelled by a selfish desire at all hazards to preserve place and domination, they rushed headlong into all the reckless innovations and revolutions dictated by the most violent and furious Radicals, not only our humble selves, but thousands of their former admirers reluctantly withdrew a large portion of their esteem and confidence, and longed for a more settled, consistent and prudent arrangement of affairs. How this desideratum was to be obtained, was beyond our feeble judgment to ascertain; and even now, perhaps, though the crisis has arrived, the problem may yet remain to be solved. Violence and indiscrimination have worked their own downfall. we formerly approved the Whig policy *per se*, and might have continued to do so, had it remained in its own integrity; but an admixture with Radical rashness and democracy has destroyed it in our estimation as in the confidence of the country, at least till it shall have returned to its original purity.—Whether under a Tory administration, the hopes which the Whigs have disappointed, can be realised, is a position waiting the proof: certain it is, that *pure* Toryism has now but little chance of favour in Great Britain, and indeed it seems to be admitted on all hands that, at least in *practice*, if not in principle, it must undergo great modification; and that probably by means of a junction in the Cabinet of moderate men of both parties. This haply, may establish the standard we have long desired to see in operation—a standard of principle and operation, which shall preserve the glories and institutions of Great Britain in their fundamental purity and stability, while it shall improve without rashness, and modify without prejudice or passion, with a prudent desire for the real benefit of the nation, and a firm determination to prevent anarchy and confusion. We may at least console ourselves, as *Colonists*, under the recent changes, that the Tories have ever been the most favourably affected towards the Colonial members of the British empire; and we may therefore confidently hope for greater protection and security to our commercial privileges, and more fostering advantages to our yet young and tender capabilities, than could have been expected from the Whigs, and still less from the Radicals.

We beg to direct our readers' particular attention to a circular letter we received by the last mail from the "*Constitutional Association*" of Quebec, and which will be found in our first page. The objects of the Association are loyal, patriotic, praiseworthy, and peculiarly needed in Lower Canada at the present time; where the seditious machinations of Papineau and his coadjutors are industriously directed to the subversion of all order and authority, and the self-aggrandisement of the vile agitators, upon the ruin and confusion of their country. The inflammatory address of Papineau to the Electors of the West Ward of Montreal, referred to in the Circular, occupies *two whole pages*, closely printed, of the *Quebec Gazette*; and even did not its extreme length preclude the possibility of our inserting it, we should be sorry to disgrace our columns by occupying them with such an infamous compound of sedition, insolence, ribald scurrility and treason. One thing at least, in the present state of Canadian affairs, must console every lover of good order and allegiance; viz., the probability that the abominable lengths of abuse and rebellion to which these turbulent characters have now gone, will, sooner or later, draw down upon them the vengeance to which their iniquities so justly render them amenable. The "*Constitutional Association*" of Quebec have thought it desirable to acquaint their fellow subjects in the other British Provinces with the laudable objects of their combination, and the vile extremes to which their seditious countrymen have proceeded, in order to prevent them from being misled by any statements which the traitors may promulgate; and we feel assured that the Association have rightly calculated on the approbation and support of these truly loyal Provinces. Our own sentiments on the affairs of Lower Canada were fully expressed some weeks since; we have since been gratified by hearing in private frequent approvals of those sentiments, and we feel fully persuaded, therefore, that whatever may be the straits or difficulties to which the diabolical intrigues and treasons of vile agitators may reduce the faithful and peaceably disposed population of that Province, they will never be deceived in calculating upon the fervent sympathy, and, if need be, the powerful co-operation of their brethren in the other British American Colonies. For ourselves, we would say, that the only way to cure a disease is to eradicate its root: let it develope itself till ripe for excision, and then utterly exterminate it. That this would be the wisest and most efficacious mode of proceeding, with regard to the traitor Papineau, we feel persuaded; nor do we for a moment doubt, that, were the prime ministers of mischief removed, the now excited portion of the population of Lower Canada would clearly see their own interest in a renunciation of disaffection. "Take away the wicked from before the King, and his throne will be established in righteousness."

Our Legislative Session commences at Fredericton this day; but, notwithstanding the universal acknowledgement of the importance of Reporting the Debates, and the more than usual call for the effecting of this object, so desultory and uncombined have been the efforts made for that purpose, that they have as yet produced no satisfactory result; and, consequently, *the Reporter is still unengaged.* The fact is, that while detached efforts have been made in various sections of the Province, to raise the pecuniary means, and the proportionate contributions have been secured here and in some other districts, *no combined plan of operation has been entered into* for the concentration of those means, and for securing to the Reporter a certain and adequate remuneration for his services; and he could not, of course, be expected to enter upon his labours in any uncertainty in those respects. The modes of operation proposed have been nearly as diverse as the places where the contributions have been promised, and, consequently, no satisfactory and general co-operation has been devised. The *St. Andrews Standard* proposed that the whole amount should be placed in the Fredericton Bank, to be paid over at *the end of the Session:* but this would not do, for we could not expect a Reporter to undertake the labours of the whole Session, and provide, in the mean while, funds for all his expenses. He ought to be enabled to draw from time to time, (*say weekly,*) proportionate supplies, and to receive the *balance* at the close. The *Miramichi Gleaner*, again, suggested, that the several counties should place their contributions in the hands of their respective Representatives, to be applied according to their judgment; but this would render the Reporter dependent on the caprice and waywardness of every individual Member, the evils of which are too apparent to need a detail. Only one effectual and satisfactory course, for all parties, could, in our opinion, have been adopted: it is this;—after perceiving the demonstration of willingness throughout the country, to contribute the necessary funds, there could have been little or no risk in undertaking to guarantee the payment of the whole amount; one or two influential persons, therefore, (say, Merchants well inclined to the cause,) should have been requested by a Committee, previously constituted for that purpose, to place the requisite amount, or a sufficient liability therefor, in the Central Bank, in the name and subject to the draft (on conditions,) of the party to be engaged; and positive and definite arrangements should then have been made with the Reporter, so that he might be enabled to proceed to his labours duly authorised, and certain of his remuneration; and *during the Session*, the Committee might collect the various contributions, and thus reimburse the parties primarily furnishing the funds. This plan would have been certain, safe and satisfactory to all concerned; but for want of such an organised co-operation, there are at present neither an authorised engagement nor a certainty of compensation, while, at the same time, funds are promised and waiting in various parts of the province, to effect that which it requires only concentration and authority to bring into successful operation.—The question, then, now is, is it yet too late to redeem the time, and to retrieve what previous delay has lost?

We were this morning favoured with the following very gratifying Address of the Grand Jury for this City and County, presented to His Honor Judge Parker, on Saturday, together with His Honor's reply; which we have great pleasure in laying before our readers.—His Honor presides at the Circuit Court now sitting in this City, which is expected to rise to-day.

TO HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE PARKER.

May it please your Honor:

We, the Grand Jury for the City and County of Saint John, beg leave to congratulate your Honor upon your appointment to be one of the Justices of the High Court of Judicature of this Province.

While, in common with our fellow Citizens, we deplore the demise of your lamented Predecessor, to whose uprightness as a Judge, and independence as a Man, the community at large proudly bear witness,—We are gratified and cheered by the partial care evinced by our Most Gracious Sovereign, in selecting from the Bar of our Country, a Gentleman of your known integrity, and high legal attainments, to fill so honorable and so responsible an office. We are well assured from your *past* exertions in the cause of Philanthropy, that the *future* will add many flowers to the chaplet already awarded you by a discerning people; and we contemplate with pleasure, the career of usefulness now opened up before you; satisfied that your high station will only be an additional incentive to emulate the highest fame of either of your Predecessors or Coadjutors.

That Impartiality and Mercy, in the exercise of your Judicial functions, may ever be paramount in all your decisions,—That you may ever prove to be a terror to the evil doer, and an encourager and rewarder of those that do well,—And that the Supreme Judge of the Universe may bless you, with many years of happiness, both in public and private—are the sincere aspirations of Your Honor's

Most devoted and most humble Servants,
(On behalf of the Jurors,)
DANIEL LEAVITT, Foreman.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 17th, 1835.

The Reply of Mr. Justice Parker *to the Address of the Grand Jury.*

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen:

I thank you sincerely for the congratulations you have so kindly offered me on my appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court. They are, I need hardly say, peculiarly gratifying as received in the place of my birth, where my whole professional career has passed; and from a large and respectable body of my Fellow Citizens who have all known me for some time; and several of you from my early childhood.

The example of my highly esteemed and most justly lamented Predecessor, and of those Gentlemen with whom I have the honour to be associated, will, I trust, always have a proper effect on my conduct.—It shall, Gentlemen, be my increasing endeavour, with the blessing of God, to discharge faithfully and fearlessly the duties attached to my situation, of the importance and responsibility of which I am most deeply sensible. It will also be highly gratifying to me to merit a continuance of your good opinion, by making my life in any other suitable respect beneficial to this community and the Province.

We are informed that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to confer the Registership of King's County on William Simpson, Esquire, of Kingston.

Rains and thaws, with a few intermittent gleams of cheering sunshine, characterised our Weather during the whole of last week. So mild, indeed, was the temperature, that even at *midnight* we have seen the Thermometer, in the open air, at 37° *above* zero. Since Saturday evening, however, the weather has again been gradually getting colder, and our streets are now covered with a glassy surface of ice, produced by the alternate thawing and freezing of their former snowy superstratum. The mercury is now (*midnight*, Jan. 19—20,) at 15° above zero, and still sinking.

A friend at Dorchester has furnished us with a statement of the Census of the County of Westmoreland, which shall be inserted next week.

The Supreme Court was opened in this City, on Tuesday last; His Honor Mr. Justice Parker presides. We are informed that in his opening address, His Honor adverted in a very feeling manner to the demise of the late Chief Justice, and also to that of Mr. Justice Bliss.—In explaining and enforcing the duty of Grand Jurors, His Honor urged upon them the necessity of making suitable efforts for the suppression of disorderly houses: and amongst other important subjects, particularly alluded to the progress and influence of the Temperance cause, and stated that his opinion upon *that subject* was well known, and that he would always feel a pleasure in giving that cause his countenance and support.—*Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate.*

A private letter from England, received by the Packet, mentions that Vice Admiral Sir George Cockburn has been recalled, and appointed to a seat at the Admiralty Board.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

The Packet has been further detained until Saturday evening next, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to await the arrival of the Mail Boat from Boston, which is now due.—Lady and Miss Campbell, and two younger children of his Excellency and her Ladyship, proceed to England, we